

**Answer Key**  
**200 Psychological Analogies for Your Pleasure**

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|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Fluoxetine                        | 52. Motion   |
| 2. Dizygotic                         | 53. Inner ear  |
| 3. Perfect negative correlation      | 54. Biological needs   |
| 4. Elizabeth Kubler-Ross             | 55. Robert Rosenthal   |
| 5. 2                                 | 56. Sleep deprivation  |
| 6. Charles Spearman                  | 57. Reality principle  |
| 7. Psychosocial                      | 58. Young adulthood  |
| 8. Acetylcholine                     | 59. REM sleep  |
| 9. Hidden                            | 60. Figure   |
| 10. Daniel Goleman                   | 61. Humanism   |
| 11. Dyslexia                         | 62. Prototype  |
| 12. Satiation                        | 63. LTM  |
| 13. Last night's dinner              | 64. Leon Festinger   |
| 14. Functional fixedness             | 65. Cannon-Bard  |
| 15. Frequency                        | 66. Neural transmission  |
| 16. Just noticeable difference       | 67. Cognitive psychology   |
| 17. Global assessment of functioning | 68. Wilhelm Wundt  |
| 18. Expectancy theory                | 69. Thalamus   |
| 19. Limbic system                    | 70. Karen Horney   |
| 20. Frontal lobe                     | 71. Dyslexia   |
| 21. Edward Thorndike                 | 72. Stratified sample  |
| 22. Algorithms                       | 73. Measure of central tendency  |
| 23. Bipolar disorder                 | 74. Foot-in-the-door technique   |
| 24. Compliance                       | 75. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor                                       |
| 25. Depth perception                 | 76. Sensory  |
| 26. Explicit memory                  | 77. Negative punishment  |
| 27. Reciprocal determinism           | 78. Bottom-up processing   |
| 28. Dopamine                         | 79. Interval schedule  |
| 29. Kahneman and Tversky             | 80. Depression   |
| 30. Stage 2                          | 81. Edward Thorndike   |
| 31. Type B                           | 82. Lazarus  |
| 32. Depolarization                   | 83. Representativeness heuristic   |
| 33. Experimental method              | 84. Stage-continuity problem   |
| 34. Correlation                      | 85. Selye  |
| 35. Schizophrenia                    | 86. Hallucinations   |
| 36. John Watson                      | 87. Developmental disorder first diagnosed in infancy, childhood, or adolescence |
| 37. Prediction                       | 88. Personality  |
| 38. Metacognition                    | 89. Diathesis stress model   |
| 39. Efferent neurons                 | 90. Anxiety disorder   |
| 40. Gustav Fechner                   | 91. Adler  |
| 41. Validity                         | 92. Semantic encoding  |
| 42. Serotonin                        | 93. Hermann Ebbinghaus   |
| 43. Temporal lobe                    | 94. Retrograde   |
| 44. Little man                       | 95. Cognitive therapy  |
| 45. Hippocampus                      | 96. Operant conditioning   |
| 46. Perception                       | 97. Dream content  |
| 47. Hair cells                       | 98. IPSP   |
| 48. Depression                       | 99. Higher-level thinking  |
| 49. Transduction                     | 100. Pain reduction  |
| 50. Fixed-ratio                      | 101. Cerebellum  |
| 51. Projective test                  |  |

102. Antidepressants/SSRI's
103. Robert Sternberg
104. Avoidance-avoidance
105. Incentive theory
106. Control group
107. Structuralism
108. Confirmation bias
109. Hypersomnia
110. Psychopharmacology
111. Sleep
112. Achievement test
113. Convergent thinking
114. Moral
115. Maslow
116. Adulthood
117. Wechsler Scales
118. Valid
119. Theory of multiple intelligences
120. Increase in performance
121. Somatoform disorder
122. Mental health facility
123. General Adaptation Syndrome
124. Walter Mischel
125. Environmental concerns
126. Compulsion
127. Purity
128. Movement
129. Brightness
130. Behavioral and cognitive
131. Flat affect, alogia, and avolition
132. Albert Ellis
133. Phallic stage
134. Mood
135. Hippocampus
136. Informal (inductive)
137. Operant conditioning
138. Social psychology
139. Dopamine
140. Bipolar disorder
141. Interval
142. Learning
143. Drive-reduction theory
144. Ventromedial hypothalamus
145. Behaviorism
146. William James
147. Independent variable
148. Dissociation theory
149. Antagonist
150. Depressant
151. Stage 4
152. Monkeys
153. Conventional
154. Early childhood
155. Alternate forms reliability
156. Positive psychology
157. Milgram
158. David Wechsler
159. Optimism
160. Somatoform disorder
161. Generalized anxiety disorder
162. Abraham Maslow
163. Gustation
164. Absolute threshold
165. Trichromatic theory of color vision
166. Conductive deafness
167. Brightness
168. Frequency
169. Psychodynamic
170. Humanists
171. Joseph Wolpe, Abraham Maslow
172. Five factor model (CANOE)
173. Procedural memory
174. Script
175. Operant conditioning
176. Neurotic (anxiety/mood)
177. Sulci
178. Reticular formation
179. Bandura
180. Authoritative
181. Crystallized intelligence
182. Anxiety disorder
183. Manic-depression
184. Touch, pain, temperature
185. Memory
186. Frequency
187. Narcissistic personality disorder
188. Behavioral therapy
189. Broca's area
190. Facial recognition, visual-spatial ability
191. Hormones
192. Rest
193. Supraliminal
194. High frequency
195. Activation synthesis theory
196. Hallucinogen
197. Place theory
198. Proactive interference
199. Posthypnotic amnesia
200. Yellow